AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS. 3 CENTS.

Fair: warmer.

Men's Suits

Prince Regents, Prince Alberts and Long Sack Suits, in Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds, that formerly sold for \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, can be bought now for

\$14.55

Men's Trousers

Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers, that were \$5 and \$6, are now going for

\$3.45

THE WHEN

TO THE TRADE

1894-5 Price List on Rubber Boots and Shoes now ready, and special inducements offered the trade for early orders. If you want goods, every pair of which you can guarantee to the wearer, write us for samples and illustrated catalogue of Boston Rubber Company, showing photographs of their celebrated "Bell Brand" goods.

Mckee & Co., State Agents,

Nos. 136 & 138 South Meridian St., and 35 & 37 McCrea St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ROCKERS

We have them in Silk Damask, Brocatelle, Tapestry, Corduroy, Plush and Leather. They all go at factory cost, to make room for fall goods.

PATENT THAT WILL REVOLUTIONIZE

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRAVEL.

Carriage Race in France Where the

Vehicles Go on the Level at a

171-2 Mile Rate.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- One result of

the publication a few months ago of the

promising performance of gas motors as

applied to street-car propulsion in Ger-

many has been to flood the author of the

report, United States Consul Mason, at

Frankfort, with letters from engineers and

other interested persons, asking for more

details. In compliance with their requests,

the consul has just submitted another re-

port, describing experiments made in Eng-

land with the same motor which show even

better results, the cost of operation being

so far below that of electrical or horse

rallways as to mark a new departure in

street-railway methods. The consul says

the Liebrig patents have been acquired by

an English syndicate, and the motor has

been vastly improved in one way and espe-

cially whereby it may be readily adjusted

to cars already built for cable, electrical

and horse power. The report gives in de-

tall a description of the mechanism, show-

ing how it operates with great economy

under the vastly different conditions of

heavy and light traffic, and says that the

improvements made have largely reduced

its cost. The car resembles any ordinary

ting neither smoke nor steam, and is easily

controlled, stopping on a down grade of

one to twenty-three in its own length. Its

weight filled with passengers is five and

one-half tons, and for gas it costs 2 cents

per mile against 7 cents per mile for fod-

der and bedding for horses. The first cost

is about the same as a horse car with the

eleven horses required to draw it. A spe-

hibition in the United States next October.

says: A race was started this morning

from Paris to Rouen, of vehicles, the mo-

tive power of which was petroleum or

steam. Twenty-one carriages took part.

that it was just 11 o'clock when the Comte

De Dions came steaming over the Pave Du

Roi, full ten minutes ahead of all others.

The Prince De Sagan and Captain La Place

were in the Comte De Dion's carriage. The

correspondent telegraphed in the evening

that the Comte De Dion's carriage arrived

at Rouen at 5:25 p. m., ahead of everything. The correspondent adds: "I rode my cycle

from Mantes to Rouen, starting an hour

ahead of the Comte, but at the Gaillan hill

his carriage passed me, going on the level at the rate of 28 kilometer (171/2 miles) an

hour. The carriage charges hills like an ex-

press train. Not even Zimmerman could

have kept up with it any length of time.

M. Peongot's petroleum motor was the only

carriage anything like able to compete with

the Comte De Dion's. The others arrived

at pretty regular intervals up to 8:50 p. m.

The boiler-tube of one of the carriages

burst, damaging the machine and injuring a

JOB FOR THE CORONER.

Nephew of Archbishop Cleary Dies Mys-

teriously in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.-The coroner will be

called on to investigate the rather mys-

terious death of Thomas Cleary, nephew

of Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, Cana-

da, and who has been employed as a book-

keeper in a wholesale cabinet hardware

establishment on Franklin street. Cleary

was found by officers staggering along

Loomis street, between Madison and Mon-

roe street, last night. Thinking he was un-

der the influence of liquor, the officers called a patrol wagon and Cleary was

taken to the hosp'tal, where he died soon

afterward. Cleary's landlady said he had

always been a most exemplary young man, but had been in rather poor health for

some time. He was twenty-eight years old,

Banquet to Paris Militia.

PARIS, Ill., July 23.-Driskill Post No.

209, G. A. R. and Womens' Relief Corps,

of this city, gave a reception and banquet

at the armory to-night, to the Paris Light

Infantry, on its return from special duty

at the strike in Chicago. This is Company H, of the Fourth Regiment, and responded

to the call with sixty men. Speeches were

made and music was furnished by an or-

chestra and brass band. Ex-Senator Col.

Henry Van Seller made the most stirring

and patriotic speech of the evening, in

which he indorsed the action of the Gov-

ernor in calling out the troops and com-

plimented the military in the way they

Woman's Falsity Caused the Deaths.

night, at Coal City, twenty miles south of

here, John Brown killed his wife and com-

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts

heart; Testine, Ovarine, etc. Two drachms,

Celebrine, for the brain; Cardine, for the

Columbia Chemical Company, Washington,

Henry J. Huder, Indianapolis, or

JOLIET, Ill., July 23.-Last Sunday

handled the strike,

him for another man.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal,

cial car is being made in England for ex-

The New York Herald's Paris dispatch

horse car, running quietly and easily, emit

THE MAXINKUCKEE CO., 65 South Illinois Street, MANUFACTURING UPHOLSTERERS.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION NEW STREET MOTORS

TUESDAY, August 7.

Only \$5 Round Trip

Put-in-Bay and return, - - \$4 Chautauqua and return, - - \$5 Toronto and return, - - - \$6 Thousand Islands and return, \$10

This will be the grandest excursion of the season, running through to Niagara Falls via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway and New York Central railroad, with solid train of elegant coaches, reclining chair cars and Wagner sleeping cars. No change of cars at any point and no delays en route going or coming. Big Four excursionists will not be compelled to lay over at junction points for connections. Tickets good returning on all reg-ular trains within five days from date of sales. Thousand Islands tickets good for ten days from date of sale.

Don't Miss It! Call at Ticket Office of the BIG FOUR ROUTE,

Early and secure space: This will be the first, last and best excursion. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A., Indian-E. O. McCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnati. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger

IF you contemplate taking a Trip to the Summer Resorts in Michigan, to the Thousand Islands, any point in Canada or up into the Mountains of Virginia and Maryland, to Niagara Falls, the Adirondacks or the White Mountains, be sure and call at the New Ticket Office of the C., H. & D. R. R., No. 2 West Washington street, for rates and full information. I. D. BALDWIN, D.P. A.

(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, daily 11:50 a. m. and Sleepers daily......12:25 a. m.

daily except Sunday 4:00 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. 33-Vestibule, daily 3:55 p. m. 35-Vestibule, daily...... 3:25 a. m. 9-Monon Accommodation, Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station and can

be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily.

For further information call at Union
Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Station and Massa-I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

OANS ROB'T MARTINDALE & CO., 84 East Market street.

WAGON WHEAT 46°

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington street.

SAYS HE SETTLED.

Trumped Up Charge Against United

States Judge Ricks.

KENNEBUNK PORT, Me., July 23 .-Judge Augustus J. Ricks, of the United States court, of Cleveland, O., has been interviewed regarding the action of the Central Labor Union, of Cleveland, in demanding that the accounts kept by him as clerk of the United States court, be ex-

amined, and asking for a congressional investigation. Mr. Ricks said: "My attention has been called to certain rumors concerning some fees collected by me many years ago, while clerk of the United States court at Cleveland and which, it is said, were not accounted for by me in my accounts with the government. No reputable person assumes the responsibility for the charges, and I do not think I ought to dignify them by notiring them. There is absolutely no foundation for the charges. I have fully settled all my accounts as clerk of the court, and I have on file at Cleveland letters from the Department of Justice, certifying that they have all been settled to the entire satisfaction of the government, and that is all I need or care."

SKINNED BY GORMAN

Pitiless Flaying of Cleveland by the Democratic Leader.

The President Charged with Hypocrisy, Vanity and Malicious Desire to Gibbet the Senate.

STATE SECRETS REVEALED

And Accusations Hurled Straight at the Head of the Party.

Sensation on the Floor When Senators Vest, Jones and Harris Arose and Verified Mr. Gorman.

SENATE BILL OR NOTHING

Cowards May Vote to Compromise, but Gorman Will Not.

Such Is the Stand He Has Taken and He Calls on His Colleagues to Fight It Out on that Line.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Perhaps no in the United States Senate than that which occurred to-day for two and one-half hours, when Senator Gorman, the Democratic political leader on the floor, delivered his speech against the President and in defense of the Senate tariff bill. The galleries were packed to the doors, and so great was the interest in Mr. Gorman's speech that the members of the House flocked to the Senate end of the Capitol, and the House, being unable to hold a quorum, after waiting until 1:30 o'clock,

Mr. Gorman, with a frankness that

amazed those present, discussed party secrets, opened the door to party caucuses, and flashed his searchlight into the dark corners of party history. The President was assailed with keenness and vigor. He defended the Senate tariff bill and its preparation, and then in justification charged that both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland were not only aware of the concessions made in that bill to procure its passage through the Senate, but that Mr. Carlisle had been consulted at every step, and that Mr. Cleveland had sanctioned all that was done. Mr. Gorman is a cool, easy talker, but he gives tone and gesture and a dramatic effect that thrill the auditors. Today he was at his best. One by one he called Senators Vest, Jones and Harris as witnesses to the truth of his statements. Then, having freed himself from all restraint, he told the inside history of the conference over the tariff bill. He even went back and told the secrets of the Mills bill and the St. Louis and Chicago platforms, and the demands made on the national Democratic committee by the sugar Senators in 1892. His personal attack on the President was full of the most sensational characterizations. He told how he had dared, when other men faltered, to walk with Cleveland through the "filth and slime of the campaign of 1884;" how he and his colleagues had fought for tariff reform "when cowards in high places would not show their heads;" how Mr. Cleveland had tried to "gibbet the Senate before the eyes of the country," and said that his action must be attributed to "consuming vanity"-an action that was echoed by those who "chirped when he (Cleveland) talked." His reference to the President created so much commotion in the galleries, sometimes of approval and sometimes of disapproval, that the presiding officer was obliged to call on them to preserve better order. He was listened to with rapt attention throughout his speech, a deep feeling of excitement being printed on ev-

PAUNCEFOTE IN THE GALLERY. Among those who listened most earnestly was Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, who was in the diplomatic gallery. In conclusion, Mr. Gorman practically warned his colleagues that on the material points it must be the Senate bill or no bill. Mr. White, of California, was the only other speaker of the day. While persenally in favor of free iron and free iron ore, he, too, declared it to be the part of patriotism for the Democrats to stand together for the Senate bill. After he concluded the Senate adjourned with the situation seemingly in as chaotic a state as

Senator Gorman was a visitor at the White House this morning, and had a short conference with the President before Congress met. After the expiration of the preliminary routine business at 12:22. Senator Voorhees called up the conference report on the tariff bill, then the storm broke. Mr. Gorman immediately arose. He hoped he appreciated the gravity of the situation, he began. Ordinarily, the situation would be easy of solution. There would ordinarily be no difference of opinion about sending the bill to conference where the differences between the two houses could be adjusted. He drew a graphic picture of the anxiety with which the country awaited the fate of the bill, the idle factories, the closed workshops and the unemployed. Further suspense was neither to the interests of the country nor of the Democratic party. He hoped the Senators would meet the situation as became patriotic men and duty bound. It was idle for him, he said, to add anything to what had been said on Friday last by the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Smith). In the House there was an overwhelming Democratic majority. Here in the Senate the Democrats were at the outset confronted with the fact that there were only forty-four Democrats. A bill must be framed which would secure the support of all these Senators, all of

whose votes save one, were necessary to pass it. That one vote was lost. The Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) had from the beginning opposed the bill openly and manfully. The Democrats faced by such a condition had gone manfully to work to harmonize the differences, and had accomplished it by many sacrifices-almost at the sacrifice of principle. No legislative body in this country, he declared, had ever been confronted with such a condition. The reports of the States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland at the outset, announced that the House bill was so radical, so destructive to the interests of the people that they would not support it. He paid a high tribute to Senators Vest, Jones, Voorhees and Harris "those brave men, whose laborious work had at last accomplished the feat of ad-

justing these differences, and had made the passage of any bill possible." GORMAN HURLS DEFIANCE. Then, in dramatic tones, he delivered his defiance. The infamous calumnies heaped upon the Democrats of the Senate forced from his lips, he said, a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts. He would make it, he said, with malice toward none, but he would look his colleagues and the Amer-

mitted suicide because she had deserted ican people in the eye and tell the truth. In patriotism the Democrats of the Senate had gone to work to save the country and keep their party in power, when suddenly, in the midst of the struggle, there came the President's letter. "It was the most uncalled-for, the most extraordinary, | the President, in which he was directly in-

the most unwise communication," said he, in bitter tones, "that ever came from a President of the United States. It placed this body in a position where I must tell the story as it occurred. The limit of endurance has been reached."

Mr. Gorman proceeded to detail the history of the tariff bill after it reached the Senate, and the manner in which, to meet the objections and secure the support of

the objections and secure the support of certain disaffected Democrats, the changes had been agreed upon. He stated emphatically that during the progress of this work Messrs. Vest and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisle, and oftentimes with Mr. Cleveland himself. No material sacrifice of principle was made. The result was, as he declared on a previous occasion, a Democratic measure which, in his opinion, leaned toward the radical tariff-reform sentiment, and which he thought would receive the support of a Democratic the objections and secure the support of would receive the support of a Democratic House, Senate and President. He believed then, as he did now, that he had authority

for that statement.

for that statement.

He charged directly —at every one of the Senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle and scanned by him before they were agreed upon. He drew from his desk and had read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30, in which the Secretary of the Treasury gave the same bill his sweeping indorsement. After the reading of the Carlisle interview, Mr. Gorman led up to one of the most dramatic episodes of the day (the summoning of Messrs. Vest, Jones and Harris as witnesses to his statement that the President approved the Senate compromise) by making the following remarks: ing remarks:

ing remarks:

"Such was the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury. That statement from him has probably a wonderful effect. It softened the hard places with which we met when we came to confer and to act. It was accepted. It did much to enable us to bring together forty-three Senators in this body. I repeat that but for it I do not believe we over should have succeeded in getlieve we ever should have succeeded in getting together. But it did not stop there. It was not alone with the Secretary of the Treasury, who necessarily speaks for the President in matters concerning his department. The President was not ignorant of what we proposed to do. Nothing was concealed from him. The papers announced on the day following the interview with Mr. Carlisle that the President himself concurred with his great Secretary.

DECEIVED BY CLEVELAND. "So we understood, and if it be not true, then forty-three Senators on this side of the chamber have been misled. Every prominent amendment to the bill was as well known to him as to me. While neither the President nor his Secretary was in love with all the provisions of these amendments-aye, sir, I may say in fairness that there were many of them to which they were opposed, as the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Arkansas and the distinguished chairman of the committee on finance were opposed to many of them, and as it was a compromise measure, it was not satisfactory to a single solitary human being on this side of the chamber in all its details-but I assert that as a whole the structure as presented and scanned by these gentlemen was satisfactory, and was recognized as the best that it was possible to pass through this body, and that from no quarter, high or low, either from the President through his Cabinet, nor by any member of this body, was it ever suggested or intimated that there was any violation of Democratic principles

in anything we did. "Now, Mr. President, this is a very broad statement. I call upon the two gentlemen who had the immediate control of the bill. the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Jones), and I ask them if they have a statement which varies a hair's breadth from the truth, and it is due to the Senate, it is due to themselves, it is due to me, it is due to the country, that the truth shall be known. Let the people have the truth. I pause for a reply from my friend from Missouri." Mr. Vest began by saying that he had not himself seen the President since the repeal of the Sherman law last summer, but with the Secretary of the Treasury he had had frequent conversations. Mr. Carlisle had repeatedly and distinctly stated to him that the greatest possible calamity that could happen would be the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to him that no difference in rates should be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of some scheme of tariff reform. His colleague, Mr Jones, had seen both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland, and they had both declared that the bill was accertable to them. The bill did not suit him (Vest.) He knew it must have the support of the administration to pass it. and he asked Mr. Jones if the President would throw the weight of his influence in favor of it. Mr. Jones reported that the President had said to him: "I am willing to do anything to pass the bill through Congress.' "If we go into this fight the President must go behind us," Mr. Vest said. "Mr. Jones replied that he was." "Thereupon," said Mr Vest, "I gave up my personal opinions and resolved to support it. The President's letter was the first intimation to me that he was against us.' When Mr. Vest sat down Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, who was in charge of the bill in the Senate, took the floor. He was as pale as death. He realized, he said, "when the bill came to the Senate that it could not be passed in its then form, and he had gone to work with infinite labor and pains to interview every Democratic Senator. He ascertained every objection they held and had carefully noted them. He had talked with Mr. Carlisle about his plan and the President indorsed it as wise. Then he (Jones)

go one step further if the administration is not behind me." A LIE OUT SOMEWHERE. "I requested him to explain everything to the President," said Mr. Jones. "I saw the President. He told me Mr. Carlisle had explained all and he (Cleveland) said he thought we were doing the wise and proper thing. Among the amendments thus prepared were those placing coal and iron on the dutiable list. Until I read Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr Wilson I believed he cordially approved of our action. "I had expressed to him the opinion that it must either be this modified bill or none at all, and he replied that in the alternative he favored the modified measure. As Senator Jones sat down Mr. Gorman

prepared the amendments in consultation

with Mr. Carlisle. The Secretary was

thoroughly informed as to the situation,

and he (Jones) had said to him: 'I will not

arose to resume, but Mr. Vilas interposed with a series of questions to Mr Jones. 'In your interview with the President," asked Mr. Vilas, "were the subjects of coal and iron ever mentioned?" "Yes," replied Mr. Jones, with explosive "at every conversation between the President and myself coal and iron were specifically mentioned.' There was a burst of applause from the gallery which the presiding officer had great difficulty in checking "And," continued Mr. Jones, with meas-

ured emphasis on each word, "the President never once uttered one solitary word against going ahead with coal and iron in the bill as then in the Senate.' "One more question," said Mr. Vilas. "Did not the President express the hope at all times that iron and coal should be on the

"At all times, yes," said Mr. Jones. "But it was the expression of a hope that the circumstances would permit its realization."

Mr. Gorman then referred to the statement in to-day's Washington Post, purporting to come from Senator Harris, and asked the Tennessee statesman to give his version of the understanding with the President. Mr. Harris, who had come down from the presiding officer's chair for the purpose, then took the floor and said: "I have had very little to do with the Senate amendments to the tariff bill as a member of the finance committee, but have been continuously in conference with the Democratic members of this committee when these amendments were being shaped and considered. The amendments in the form of concessions to Senators who were not willing to accept the bill as originally brought before the Senate by the finance committee were considered by each and every Democratic member of the finance committee, and my distinct recollection is that, however distasteful many of them and all of them were, each and every one of us agreed to accept them as a compromise of conflicting opinions. After these Democratic members of the committee had agreed to them, and after the consideration of the bill had commenced in this body, I had as many as two conferences with the President on the subject of the bill and its general management, and while I will not attempt to reproduce the language of the President in any of these interviews, I will state that distinct understanding, as a result of each of these interviews, was that the President was deeply and earnestinterested in passing the bill the concessions which committee had agreed to make as a compromise measure; not that it was satisfactory to him any more than it was satisfactory to me, but because it was a great improvement on the existing law on the subject and a compromise which he and deemed important should be made rather

than perpetuate the McKinley bill. After

the passage of the bill, and after the Dem-

ocratic conferees of both houses were con-

sulting, the Senator from Arkansas, Mr.

Jones, and I together had an interview with

formed by both of us as to the existing condition, and as to the improbability of our being able to induce the House to agree to some of the concessions which we had been compelled to make in the Senate. My distinct understanding of that interview was that the President desired that we should have the bill as it passed to Senate the pass the bill as it passed the Senate, if we could make no better terms. He was decidedly in favor of its passing in this form if the Senate would not recede. He hoped that we could in some way agree to put coal and iron on the free list, but I told him that this was impossible, and my understanding is that the President was de-cidedly in favor of passing the bill as it passed the Senate, if no bever terms could be made."

Mr. Gorman then said: "I want to ask the Senator from Tennessee whether, in any of those interviews, the suggestion was made to him from that quarter that the taxes placed on coal and iron were a violation of Democratic principles and perfidy to the Democratic party."

"The suggestion has never been made to

"The suggestion has never been made to me by the President, nor any members of the Cabinet, nor by any human being." replied Mr. Harris, slowly and impressively.

Mr. Gorman then resumed as follows:
"Now, Mr. President, my distinguished friend, the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Indiana, has had intimate connection, of course, with this measure throughout. I happen to make this measure throughout. I happen to make his own statement before the close of the discussion. Therefore, I shall not ask him to-day to give the country the benefit of his statement, so that all the truth in connection with this matter may go to the people. As I have said, sir, this is a most extraordinary proceeding for a Democrat elected to the highest place in the government to join with the commune to traduce the Senate of the United States, to blacken the characters of Senators who are as honorable as they dare to be, who are as patriotic as they ever can be, who are as patriotic as they ever can be, who have done as much to serve their party as the men who are now the beneficiaries of your labor and mine, to taunt and jeer us before the country as the advocates of trusts, as being guilty of dishonor and perfidy. It is time to speak. The limit of endurance has been reached. The Senate owes it to itself. Every Senator here who is a part of this Democratic majority owes it to himself.

WILL BE SILENT NO LONGER. "There is no power, no matter how great, in this country-not even the President with his patronage, that would keep me silent longer under the charges, under the imputations, fully made from such distinguished quarters. I hurl it back to him and say that this treatment of his fellows is infamous. It is destructive to the government that men in high position should attempt to lower this body, a body conservative, consisting of eighty-eight great representatives of States. No man can reach here by devious ways and remain long. It is composed of men who represent the best thought of the country, men who have stood and battled for tariff reform when the cowards in higher places dared not show their heads (applause in the galleries); men who when another place was overrun and they had not the courage to stand and fight a tyrant stood here at the risk of health, at the risk of fortune, of all that is dear, and saved the liberties of the country when these cowards could not be seen. We will not be traduced longer, Mr. President; the facts must come. We have seen how this bill passed the Senate, how only it could pass the Senate No man, whether in this or in another place, no matter what his position may be, who styles himself a Democrat, who believes in his party, can change materially this measure without defeating it Who dare take that responsibility? I can imagine no man who could do it unless he was consumed with vanity and desired to set his judgment above that of his fellows, or desires to keep an issue before the people that he might ride into power rather than give content, and peace, and labor, and prosperity to his fellow country-

As Mr. Gorman made each reference to the President there was a commotion in the galleries which compelled the presiding officer to interpose constant cautions against further demonstrations. Mr. Gorman next turned his attention

to Senator Hill's speech of Friday, in-dorsing President Cleveland's letter. "That letter," said Mr. Gorman, "was a Godsend to the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill). It was the only comfort he has had from this administration." (Laughter.) As the laughter continued Mr. Hill aros and with good-natured deliberateness said "In the last proposition I will say that the Senator from Maryland is entirely cor-

Mr. Gorman proceeded to criticise Mr Hill's course, and asserted that the New York Senator had throughout attempted to thwart his party. Never before since the declaration of independence, Mr. Gorman went on, had a President of the United States been guilty of such a violation of the spirit of the Constitution as had Mr. Cleveland in writing his letter to Chairman Wilson. He handed to Mr. Blackburn and had the Kentucky Senator read the extract from Washington's farewell address about the encroachment of the executive on the powers of Congress as subversive of the principles of the Republic. He referred to the great political excitement attending the Hayes-Tilden controversy and the fear of the concentration of the army in Washington. Forms of law had averted that catastrophe. There should be, he went on, no further concentration of power. Conference committees should be free from outside influences. "The liberty of the Senate should not be invaded," he said in thunderous tones, "though a thousand hirelings write us down and traduce

FLING AT THE PARROTS. The President, he continued, had said it would be dishonorable to tax coal and iron The House, parrot like, repeated the cry, "Men who set up high standards," said the Senator, "should come to us with clean hands." He urged that the House, if it had been consistent, would have placed all raw materials on the free list. He enumerated other raw materials which the House had made dutiable. He denied that it was either Democratic doctrine or in accordance with Democratic platform declarations to place coal and iron on the free list. He enumerated the amount of the tax on coal placed by different Democratic Congresses. "The same bills you speak of," interrupted Mr. Hill, "placed wool and lumber on the dutiable list. They did," replied Mr. Gorman. He proceeded to declare that the Democratic platform did not demand free raw ma-terial. He went back to the platform of 1884, on which, he said, Mr. Cleveland was elected "by the grace of God and a great deal of hard work." It did not provide for free raw materials. The bill prepared by his distinguished radical friend (Mr. Mills) placed 75 cents duty on coal.
"I was in the same situation," interrupted Mr. Mills, "that I am now. I was in the hands of a half dozen men who his distinguished radical friend (Mr. forced a duty on coal. It was not my "I am not attacking you," said Mr. Gorman deprecatingly. "You said I prepared a bill with taxed coal in it," replied Mr. Mills hotly. Mr. Gorman then gave the history of the convention of 1888, where, he said, the radicals were in the saddle. A resolution was adopted indorsing the Mills bill taxing coal. Mr. Cleveland accepted it and stood on it. He referred to the platform declaration of 1892, prepared by Mr. Cleveland's friends, commending the House "for going in the direction of free raw materials." The radical resolution sprung in the convention was pushed by those who desired to defeat his nomination. But it did not defeat his nomination. No one expected Mr. Cleveland to stand on that radical plank. Mr. Cleveland's letter was looked forward to with anxiety. In it Mr. Cleveland declared specifically against the destruction of any industry and in favor of "freer" not "free" raw material.
"That letter," Mr. Gorman said, "changed the tide and elected Mr. Cleveland Presi-Reverting again to the duty on coal, air. Gorman argued that 40 cents a ton was purely a revenue duty. Free coal, he said, would give to a single foreign corporation

all the coal trade from Boston north. Free coal would not benefit a single man or woman in the country. "Who demands it?" he asked. "The professional, theoretical tariff reformer says it will cheapen the cost of manufacturing, yet, mathematically, free coal will not give the New England manufacturer more than three-quarters of 1 per cent, of manufacturing. There is but one great concern on the face of the earth that wants free coal.

SECRET OF FREE COAL "In Nova Scotia there is a deposit of coal as broad and as rich as any on the face of the earth. The government of Canada has controlled it. Five years ago the Dominion government was induced to change its policy. The small oases were wiped out. Great Britain, together with men from the United States, associated themselves toshould pay into the Canadian treasury 12 cents a ton royalty. If coal were free the coal of Nova Scotia would displace that of the United States in New England, and

the treasury of Canada would be enriched (Continued on Third Page.)

VOORHEES IN A BOX

Mercilessly Entrapped by the Maryland Senator Yesterday.

As "Confidant" of the President, the Hoosier Slave to Patronage Can Give Interesting Evidence.

NO OTHER COURSE POSSIBLE

The President and Cabinet Holding a Secret Session.

Representative Tucker Believes the Constitutional Amendment Will Eventually Be Passed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- In addition to placing President Cleveland before the people of the United States as an unscrupulous politician, who does not hesitate to stoop to double dealing to gain his ends, Senator Gorman has placed Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the finance committee, in a most embarrassing position. Ever since the fatal letter of President Cleveland Mr. Voorhees has been in a quandary. He is too fond of patronage to dare offend the President by resenting the latter's interference, as do all his colleagues, but at the same time he feels that if he wishes to retain the friendship of his associates he must join them in a public denunciation of the President. Hitherto he has most successfully evaded declaring himself, but today the wily Senator from Maryland cornered him, and to-night Mr. Voorhees is considering how to escape from the predicament. Senator Gorman, after that dramatic moment when he charged President Cleveland with falsehood and duplicity, and called on Senators Vest, Jones and Harris to prove his statement, turned to Senator Voorhees, who sat beside him, and whispered something into his ear. Mr. Voorhees shook his head in the negative and then left the chamber, his usual course

turned. Mr. Gorman rose and, in his most suave manner, said: "I might call on the Senator from Indiana, the distinguished chairman of the finance committee, to bear me out, but I will spare him the present effort, because I know that he will at the proper time

when confronted with an embarrassment.

Mr. Gorman turned away and listened

while Vest, Jones and Harris spoke. Just

as Harris had concluded Mr. Voorhees re-

have a statement to make." Mr. Voorhees looked at Mr. Gorman in amazement and distress. Several Senators smiled at the adroit way that the astute Marylander had trapped the Indiana Senator into making a statement There is now to recourse, since Mr. Voorhees, as chairman of the finance committee and as chairman of the joint conference committee, cannot, of course, afford to plead ignornace of the President's wishes, but must assume an accurate knowledge of every detail of the history of the tariff bill and of the President's wishes, especially as he is always posing as the especial confidant of the occupant of the White House. Mr. Gorman took care that Mr. Voorhees should not escape from making clear his position.

This the latter sought earnestly to do.

At the executive session that followed the speeches to-day Mr. Voorhees, as chairman of the finance committee, informally suggested to Mr. Blackburn, the chairman of the committee on rules, that in his opinion sufficient time had now been expended on speech making, and that the country imperatively demanded a conclusion of the tariff discussion. Mr. Blackburn at once recognized the wily Daniel's game. He notified Mr. Gorman, who, as leader of the Democratic steering committee, summoned Messrs. Blackburn, Brice, Cockrell, Ransom and Faulkner into conference, but carefully omitting Mr. Voorhees, who, as chairman of the committee whose bill was in conference and chairman of the conference, had every right to be present in order that he might be consulted. A very brief conference was held, as might be imagined. and when it was concluded Mr. Blackburn was authorized to inform Mr. Voorhees that one or two days more would be given to debate, as it was understood that he was anxious to make an official statement, which, coming from the chairman of the finance committee and of the joint conference, would have great weight before the country. Mr. Voorhees saw he was again balked, and is now endeavoring to prepare a statement which will satisfy his party associates and at the same time not close off the supply of the future pie at the White House counter.

THEIR HEADS TOGETHER. The President and Cabinet Hold a Late Session.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-Secretaries Gresham, Lamont and Smith and Postmaster-general Bissell were in conference with the President at the White House this evening. The tariff situation was reviewed, but, so far as can be learned, no conclusion was reached. Secretary Carlisle was at the White House late in the evening.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, to-day, there was a conference of the Democratic leaders of that body in the room of the committee on appropriations. Among those present were Senators Gorman, Brice, Cockrell, Harris, Ransom and Biackburn, comprising most of the Democratic steering committee. The Senators had a long talk, and when they departed no conclusion had been reached as to the best way out of the present delicate position in which the majority finds itself. The proposition for a caucus was discussed, and some of the Senators thought it would be wise to have a general conference of Democratic Senators before any steps were taken or a vote had on any of the pending propositions. The matter of calling a caucus was left for further consideration, and will, no doubt, be discussed among other Senators and their views ascertained as to the advisability of taking such action. It is understood that a number of Senators desire to say something on the subject of the tariff conference report, and wish to express themselves publicly before any definite steps be taken for the disposal of the bill or sending it back to conference. Senator Vilas will insist on his motion striking out the one-eighth of I cent differential on sugar, and several Senators will hold that it is incompetent to instruct the conferees to recede from any portion of an amendment as though it were an entire amendment. The point will be made that the conferees can be instructed on any Item by the Senate.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Author of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Confident.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-Representative Tucker, of Virginia, the author and champion of the resolution for a constitutional amendment to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people, which passed the House on Saturday, is sanguine that The Canadian Pacific, that great artery of the Senate will also pass the resolution, and the necessary three-fourths of the States will give their assent necessary to gether and secured a ninety-nine-year lease | make it effective. "There will be no diffiof those coal fields, on condition that they | culty in getting the assent of the States," said Mr. Tucker, "as there is no limit within which time the States are to give their assent. When, therefore, Congress submits the constitutional amendment to the States and ten of them approve it and